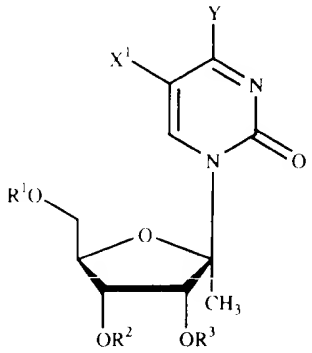
82. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula IV:



(IV)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

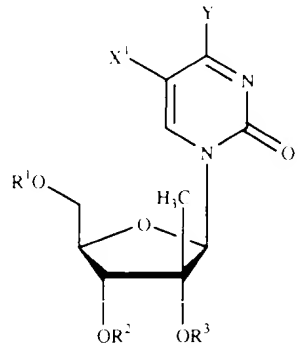
R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methanesulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbonydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

Y is hydrogen, bromo, chloro, fluoro, iodo, OR^4, NR^4R^5 or SR^4;

X^1 is selected from the group consisting of H, straight chained, branched or cyclic alkyl, CO-alkyl, CO-aryl, CO-alkoxyalkyl, chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, OR^4, NR^4NR^5 or SR^4; and

R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, acyl or alkyl.

83. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula V:



(V)

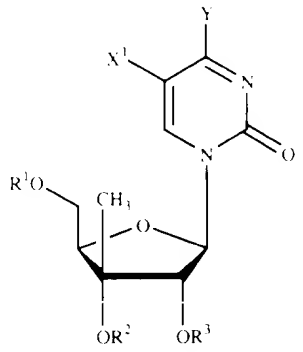
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methanesulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

X^1 is selected from the group consisting of H, straight chained, branched or cyclic alkyl, CO-alkyl, CO-aryl, CO-alkoxyalkyl, chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, OR^4, NR^4NR^5 or SR^4; and

R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, acyl or alkyl.

84. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula VI:



(VI)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

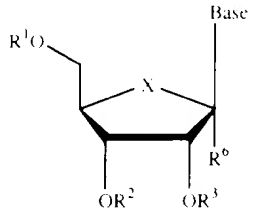
R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methanesulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

Y is hydrogen, bromo, chloro, fluoro, iodo, OR^4, NR^4R^5 or SR^4;

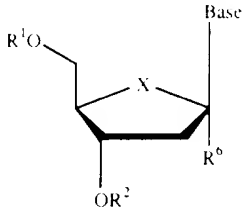
X^1 is selected from the group consisting of H, straight chained, branched or cyclic alkyl, CO-alkyl, CO-aryl, CO-alkoxyalkyl, chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, OR^4, NR^4NR^5 or SR^4; and

R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, acyl or alkyl.

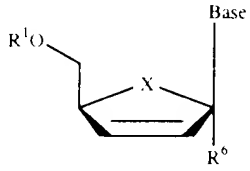
85. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula VII, VIII or IX:



(VII)



(VIII)



(IX)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

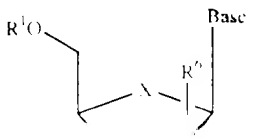
Base is a pyrimidine base;

R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methanesulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

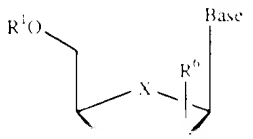
R^6 is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, 2-Br-ethyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), CF_3, chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$; and

X is O, S, SO_2 or CH_2.

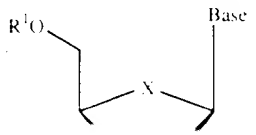
86. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula X, XI or XII:



(X)



(XI)



(XII)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

Base is a pyrimidine base;

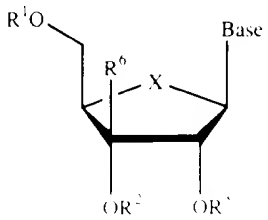
R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methanesulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

R^6 is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$;

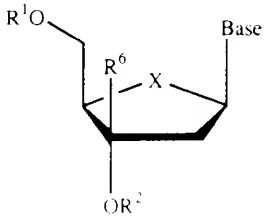
R^7 is OR^3, hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$; and

X is O, S, SO_2 or CH_2.

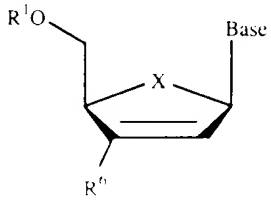
87. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula XIII, XIV or XV:



(XIII)



(XIV)



(XV)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

Base is a pyrimidine base;

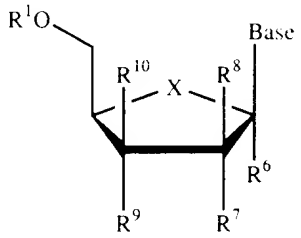
R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate;

pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

R^6 is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$; and

X is O, S, SO_2 or CH_2.

88. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula XVI:



(XVI)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

Base is a pyrimidine base;

R^1 and R^2 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methane-sulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

R^6 is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$;

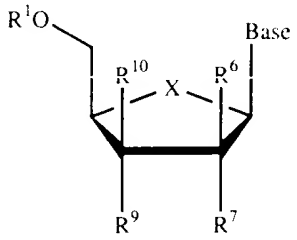
iodine, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$;

R^9 and R^7 are independently H, alkyl, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

alternatively, R^7 and R^9, R^7 and R^{10}, R^8 and R^9, or R^8 and R^{10} can come together to form a bond; and

X is O, S, SO_2 or CH_2.

89. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula XVII:



(XVII)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

Base is a pyrimidine base;

R^1 and R^2 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methane-sulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

R^6 is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$;

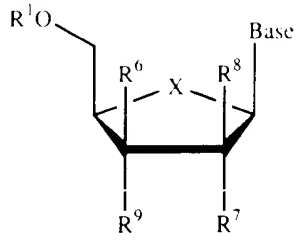
R^7 is OR^2, hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$;

-NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$;

R^{10} is H, alkyl, chlorine, bromine or iodine; and

X is O, S, SO_2 or CH_2.

90. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula XVIII:



(XVIII)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

Base is a pyrimidine base;

R^1 and R^2 are independently H; mono-, di- or triphosphate; a stabilized phosphate; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methane-sulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R^1, R^2 and R^3 are independently H or phosphate;

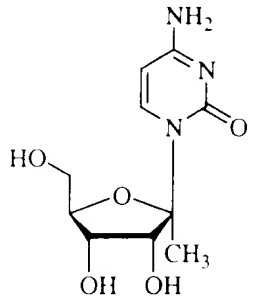
R^6 is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO_2, NH_2, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)$_2$, -N(acyl)$_2$;

R^7 is hydrogen, OR^2, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, O-alkenyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO_2, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(loweralkyl)amino;

R^9 is OR^2, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, O-alkenyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO_2, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(loweralkyl)amino;

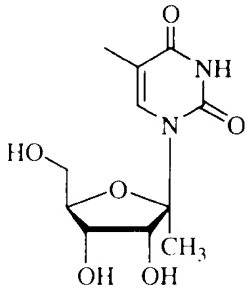
R^8 is H, alkyl, chlorine, bromine or iodine; and

94. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



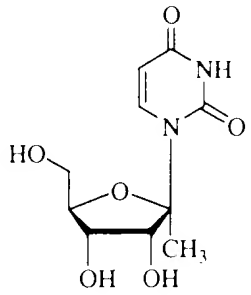
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

95. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



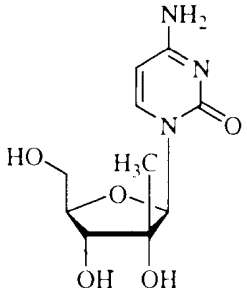
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

96. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



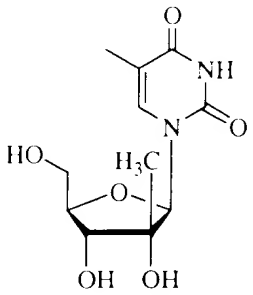
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

100. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



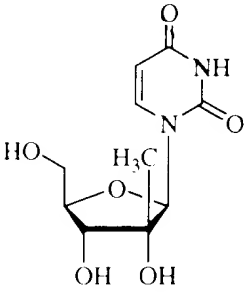
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

101. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

102. (Once Amended) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Please add new claims 130-146.

130. (New) The method of any one of claims 82-90, 94-96 and 100-102, wherein the compound is administered in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or

suitable for oral delivery.

132. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for intravenous delivery.

133. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for parenteral delivery.

134. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for intradermal delivery.

135. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for subcutaneous delivery.

136. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for topical delivery.

137. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein the compound is in the form of a dosage unit.

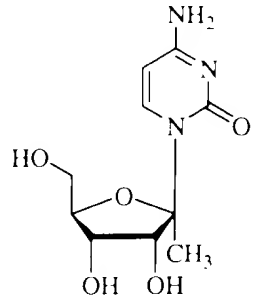
138. (New) The method of claim 137, wherein the dosage unit contains 10 to 1500 mg of the compound.

139. (New) The method of claim 137, wherein the dosage unit is a tablet or capsule.

140. (New) The method of claim 138, wherein the dosage unit is a tablet or capsule.

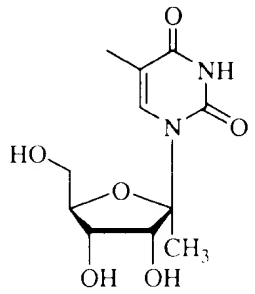
141. (New) The method of any of claims 82-90, 94-96, 100-102 and 130-140, wherein the host is a human.

142. (New) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



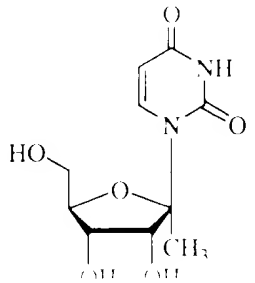
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

143. (New) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

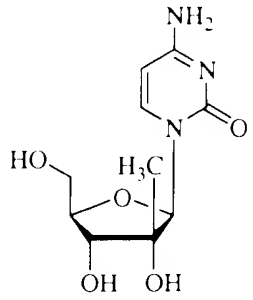


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

144. (New) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

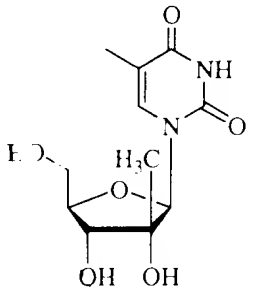


145. ((New) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

146. (New) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

147. (New) A method for the treatment of a flavivirus or pestivirus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure: